## THE LIBERALS.

Earmarks of the Cincinnati Convention.

A STAR-SHAPED FIGHT.

Five Candidates in the Field.

Trumbull Bucking Against Davis.

THE MANAGERS OF THE MELEE

Swett, Defrees, Grosvenor and the Country Editors.

CHASE NOWHERE BUT AT HOME

Schurz and Koerner Support Trumbull.

Every State Represented but South Carolina.

Greeley and Trumbull To Be Bought Off and Brown To Be Beaten and Put

Andrew Gregg Curtin for the Vice Presidency.

Lyman Tremain Probably to Preside.

A BIG JAM AT PORKOPOLIS.

CINCINNATI, April 20, 1872. The subject of the approaching Liberal Conven a term now generally adopted in lieu of the original title of "Liberal Republican"-fills Cincinnati and lifts up the heart of the real estate owner and tavern landlord. It is, on the whole, a poor city for big conventions in every sense but twogeography and hospitality. It is central for the ent purpose, and a large portion of the inhabiants are friendly to the personages and objects of

re are plenty of little and cheap hotels here ure, with a dark, cavernous bar, where the that. The main lobby, up stairs, where most of the nted by one of Beard's colossally mourn ful pictures called "The Last Man." That man will of looking at his counterpart a good many rooms and hears the monotonous answer of "No." lawyers' offices, which will probably be put at the disposal of friends of the Convention and friends of

The Spencer House is the second place of enteralnut street, the Gibson, the Exchange and a dozen second rate places, comfortable but small, and sure to be crowded. In that part of the city called "Over the Rhine," and near it, are many cosey German taverns, and, besides, the Reception Committee is now fitting up a number of large dormitories, attracting for this purpose the cupidity of certain upholsterers and proprietors of empty warehouse floors. There is little fear that, however great the crowd, all will find quarters, as Cincinnati left to itself is never full. The wave of emigration has passed over this town, and its return, even in times of excitement, is welcomed. The townspeople are intelligent, about half Western, and not likely to let any respectable person of any party go without a bed. Topographically the city is no great shakes; all the streets one way

are monotonously flat, and all the other way climb up somewhere or slip down. The place is not moral, being midway between Hamilton and Kenia and the State of Kentacky, the first two of which supply all the vices that the latter demands. South swap bad habits at Cincinnati. Wine flows in native abundance, cheap, sour and inking. The lager of Cincinnati is noted over the land, and there are scores of beer gardens and huge "drink halls." The coarser forms of entertainment are as bad and numerous here as in

other cities, and, as is well known, politics and the muses are old chums, THE CINCINNATI PRESS ON THE CONVENTION. The Convention will find at Cincinnati a shrewd,

wide-awake and yet provincial newspaper press, in the interests of individuals, with a slight general leaning toward the public safety. Not one of these papers will assume toward the Convention a steadily magnanimous and welcome tone, and it will be, in a measure, without a vehicle of expression upon this spot. The democratic paper, the *Enquirer*, is not yet advised of the peculiar utility which the liberal movement will be to its crédit foncier, and looks generously askant upon the gathering, which it will, nevertheless, welcome with much ceremony, and be at liberty to repudiate

the gathering, which it will, nevertheless, welcome yith much ceremony, and be at liberty to repudiate it the moment it disperses. The former editor and director of the Enquirer, who has nominally retired from it, was at one time prepared to support John Logan for the Presidency. There is no clue to the present preference of the paper, except that the editorials talk Davis.

The Commercial would give the Cincinnati Convention hearty and impartial support but for the fear in which it stands as to circulation and influence in the interior with the Gazette, its more pronounced republican rival. It has taken position against Davis—perhaps apprehending that he is to be the nominee—and it will therefore appear to be consistent in turning tail on the Convention on account of its choice. John Sherman has always been alleged to have some mental, moral or managing influence over this race, newspaper, and he has been more of a Grant man than ever since his re-election. The Gazette opposes the liberal movement with courteous words, and might be called on the fence, with both boots hanging over on the Grant side. The atternoon coalition paper, called the Times or the Convention, and is lying back to throw lime in it. Probably the Convention will elect between the Commercial and Enquirer for its organ.

Already the arant courriers of the main delegations from strong schismatic States like Missouri, lilinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York are here, and the coming week will be interesting for gossip, prophecy and preparation.

THE LAY OF THE LAND.

It looks very much at this writing as if Trumbull would gobbie up the strength of Adams and Gratz Brown, and leave the Greeley element to make choice between Davis and Trumbull. The light for the nomination, as it stands, is a very pretty match between these two, Trumbull coming in rather late, but supported by energetic and buoyant friends.

The managers of Judge Davis' campaign assume that the delegations from Main, New Hampshire and Rhole Island at Clincinnati will be largel

self as preferring Davis to anybody else but Chase, and it is mooted that Sprague is ready to put his name to a paper for Davis.

Massachusetts and Connecticut will presumedly declare for Charles Francis Adams, who will probably get a small portion of the New York delegation and the majority of the Ohio folks, the Cincinnati Connectical having been tooting in his interest for the past three weeks, apparently with the object of creating a diversion and playing fast and loose with the movement. Sam Bowles, of Springfield, Edward Atkinson, David A. Wells and two or three more want Adams in case the contest between Trumbull and Davis should become animated, when they can throw in Adams as a compromise candidate and bring the Trumbull strength over to him. Connecticut folks regard Trumbull as a Connecticut man, and he will get some yotes there. The larger part of the

the NEW YORK DELEGATION WILL BE IN PAVOR OF HORACE GREELEY, and the well-know enterprise of New York politicians will probably be instanced by a big train to clincinnati, with fireworks and guns booming for Greeley at every station on the road. If Greeley finds that he has no chance he will probably make the best terms he can between Trumbull and Davis, preferring Davis as a whig and Trumbull as a statesman.

CURTIN'S PROBABILITIES.

Pennsylvania expects the second place on the ficket for Andrew & Curtin, whose interests in this country have been committed to Andreander K. McCure ever since Curtin retired some faint hope of trotting out the committed to the first place on the ticket, and if he cannot get it there will hold him ready for the Vice Presidency, for which at present there appears to be very little competition. Greeley's whig friends, who prefer Davis for the first place, will endeavor to get Greeley to consent to place his own name at the tail, as the affinir stands at present it looks as if Curtin would walk over the track for the Vice Presidency, and the democrats generally flavor his nomination, many of them preferring him to Parker, which was a stand of the committed of the committed

Brown if he shows any great strength on the first trial.

NEBRASKA AND CALIFORNIA. Nebraska, under the influence of Senator Tipton, will come up for Trumbull. California is claimed both for Davis and Brown.

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THE REBEL STATES.

The Southern States, Louisiana excepted, are generally thought to be for Davis, as the liberal movement there is, in fact, directed by the former scalawag element of the republican party, or what are now called liberal republicans, and by a mild type of democrats. The carpet-baggers and scalawags all over the South have had a falling out, as in North Carolina, and the scalawags allege that the carpet-baggers ride on their necks and make the Union side unpopular. Wherever the carpet-baggers have got the bulk of the offices the scalawags will endeavor to get into the Liberal Convention. South Carolina will probably not be represented at Cincinnati, as her enormously preponderating negro vote makes it impossible to expect that she will support anybody but the Philadelphia nominee.

\*\*WARMOTH NOT WOOED.\*\*

A good deal of disgust is entertained among the liberals at the accession of Warmoth to their cause, that beau ideal of carpet-baggers being looked upon with dislike by all sides. He will come to Cincinnati in state, with a special train of cars, and endeavor to make the best terms he can.

ARKANSAS CUT UP.

It is alleged in Washington city that Senator Rice.

that bean ideal of carpet-baggers being looked upon with dislike by all sides. He will come to Cincinati in state, with a special train of cars, and endeavor to make the best terms he can.

ARKANSAS CTUP.

It is alleged in Washington city that Senator Rice, of Arkansas, will be at Cincinnati, either in person or by proxy, as he is disappointed in not having his opponent, Senator Clayton, brought up for alleged misdemeanors committed at home and expelled. Clayton has had enough skilininess either at the White House or among his fellow Senators to stave of any investigation into his status. Vice versa, if Rice should get any partiality from the administration Clayton will probably threaten to appear at Clincinnati.

THE SOUTH FOR DAVIS.

The Davis men boast that they will get the vote of the whole South, with the exception of a few straggling ballots given for Horace Greeley. They say they do not want the vote of Louislana.

MARYLAND FOR THE EASTERN SHORE MAN.

Maryland will go for Davis, as it is his native State, and the democrats there are very thoroughly roused up in his interest. Tom Swann, who was one of the capitalists and prompters of the Washington Patriot newspaper—Davis' particular organ—is an out-and-out Davis man. So is Governor Bradford, of Maryland.

DAVIS AS A BOLD POLITICIAN.

It is manifest that Judge Davis has made a much bolder campaign than Lyman Trumbull, and if he should beat Trumbull the latter would have his own excessive caution to charge with the failure. Up to within the past month or six weeks Trumbull has uniformly told his friends that he would not stand for the Presidency, but that his proper place was in the Senate. Some of his most ardent supporters, after waiting in vain to get some comfort from him, reluctantly went over to Davis and made their calling and election sure. Both of these me covet the office, but Davis has been bold enough to say as much to those who could do him any help, while Trumbull waited until Davis had made their calling and election sure. Both of these mad

H. Lamon, Lincoln's old Marshal, all heartily committed to Davis and bound to come to Cincinnati and raise for him there that same wild yell with which lilinois scared the heart out of New York at Chicago in 1860 and put Old Abe at the head of the party. Lamon has just finished his big book, "The Life of Lincoln." written from Lincoln's private papers, Herridon's recollections and a multifarious correspondence between the late President and his factotums. Emerging from his retirement in West Virginia, Lamon will put on his armor, go to Cincinnati and endeavor to make another man out of the old Lincoln set Chief Magistrate.

WHAT IF DAVIS BE NOMINATED.

If Davis is nominated the probabilities are that he will throw aside his gown, stalk out in his portly person before the people and show himself. He is really the ablest popular leader on the liberal side; not excepting Gratz Brown.

DAVIS AND BROWN CONTRASTED.

Davis has great brawn, hardness of fiesh, large, broad stature, and a fine, genial, beaming countenance. He has physical and mental boldness, and can direct his campaign on big physical principles. Gratz Brown could make a more brilliant canvass and say more extraordinary things, but he would probably begin under such high pressure that before the campaign was done the people would be tired of so much genius and look with apprehension upon an administration which would read in history like one of Charles the Twelfth's campaigns, and appear to the dazzled vision like a grand allegorical, red-headed tablesu, in fireworks.

TRUMBELL AS PERSIDENT.

Trumbull would make a cautious, respectable, steadily growing campaign, but he would hardly have time enough, at his rate of development, to cover the country before the election would come off.

ADAMS NO GO.

Mr. Adams is of such a sedate, cool, self-poised

Trumbull would make a cautious, respectable, steadily growing campaign, but he would hardly have time enough, at his rate of development, to cover the country before the election would come off.

ADAMS NO GO.

Mr. Adams is of such a sedate, cool, self-poised temperament that the whole fight would have to be made by the ambitious and not over-enthusiastic friends who are bringing him out. He would probably make one speech, refuse to be interviewed by the newspapers of his own persuasion and then shut himself up at Quincy and finish that interminable life of his father and his grandfather. If the North American Review could elect a man President of the United States Mr. Adams might get in. But he will run off to Europe next week, any way.

The RRAL GRAPPIE.

Beyond all doubt the contest is narrowed to two men, Davis and Trumbull, both of the same State, and they are now regarding each other askant, although between them there is no bickering and very temperate expressions of respect for each other. Trumbull can do no more than support Davis if the latter is nominated, because Trumbull himself began this campaign in the active field, and to retire after the Convention would neither be wise nor decent. If Davis be nominated Trumbull will undoubtedly receive some large public consideration in case of his election, and everything will go on as rosity as possible between trivals.

WHO WILL PRESIDE AT CINCINNATI nobody knows as yet. Carl Schurz might be shelved in that position, or Governor Broos, or Horace Greeley. It is now thought that Lavafete Foster will not be able to appear, and if such be fire case if may be, that Lyman Tremain, or New York, will take the platform. Tremain is said to be a very good presiding officer, and the State of New York would be entitled to that degree of consideration.

A REFERING PRANCES PLANK.

The strong contest on the platform will be made on the subject of revenue reform. The Free Trade League, David A. Wells and others, go to Clincinnatia as nonminate a ticket, and these will endea

ngress reply:"Trumbull is a good man, but we don't want to

record that we could not go before our democratic constituencies and smooth them out."

On the other hand, David Davis is an old whig. He has been in the habit of believing moderately in protection, federal authority and the traditions of Clay and Hamilton. When Mr. Lincoln made Davis a Justice he spoiled a whig, and that sturdy old gentleman's inclinations have, for the last four years, been setting in towards the democratic party, rather from cardinal indignation than from any well-grounded affection for Jeffersonian principles. Davis is a democrat, as far as he can be called a democrat, from his new associations mainly and the education of the Supreme Bench. Trumbull was a democrat from his mother's milk. And yet to-day the democratic party is up everywhere for Davis. When he wrote the Milligan and Bowies decision he struck a chord in the democratic breast, and one chord at a time in the democratic breast is enough to play a whole tune on it. The leaders of the democratic party—Hendricks, Sam Marshall, Beck, Thurman and the rest—have been industriously playing this tune of Bowles and Milligan for several years, and Judge Davis is at present a liberal republican democrat, although he hardly knows how he came by the relationship. constituencies and smooth them out."

#### THE PUBLIC PRESS ON THE CONVENTION.

Shall Grant Be Forsaken for Another Who Has Not Been Tried !

Who Has Not Been Tried?

[From the Philadelphia Press (Grant), April 22.]
Harmony does not seem to have ruled in the counsels of the gentlemen who met at the Girard House on Saturday to discover who were willing to go to the Cincinnati Convention. Coionel McClure was careful to say that the 1st of May Convention was to be republican, and that no democrat could be placed in nomination for Fresident or Vice Fresident. He denied that they were engaged in a rebellion against the republican party. Those who charged this upon them could do better by saying that they meant a revolution. There will be many incongruous elements, which can only be reconciled by an endorsement of the broad and catholic platform of the republican party. That being so, why not take Grant, who has been true, instead of another who has not been tried?

nati Convention. [From the Richmond Enquirer (democratic), April [From the Richmond Enquirer (democratic), April 22.]

Then we are to suppose that, adopting the only reasonable and sensible course open to them, these gentlemen propose to lay the foundation of a new party at Cincinnati—a liberal party whose platform shail be broad enough to suit all the elements opposing the present profligate administration, and upon which all can squarely stand, no matter what their previous political relations may have been. We are to suppose, also, that having formed this party, they will announce its caudidates and the leading principles which shall distinguish its supporters from their opponents. We take it for granted that this will be the action of the Cincinnati Convention. \* \* Will the Cincinnati Convention. \* \* Will the Cincinnati Convention have the wisdom to secure the Southern vote by running a Southern man on the ticket, or, by making unpopular nominations, will it turn the tide of battle and give us over to Grantism through the supineness and indifference of the people? The South holds the balance of power. She can and will elect the next President; and the only question is whether she will elect him by voting, or by refusing to vote.

A Boston Democratic Organ Purrs With the Liberal Grimalkin.

the Liberal Grimalkin.

[From the Boston Post (democratic), April 22.]

We have faith that such men in Massachusetts as have commended, the Clincinnati Convention are influenced by motives of the highest and purest character, and those in other States who have preceded them in like expression, so far as we know, are worthy of equal respect. If the proceedings at Cincinnati shall be what the country has a right to anticipate from the avowals of those who have expressed their intention to participate in them, and candidates are chosen whose principles are in accordance therewith, and whose characters shall afford assurance of ability, integrity and courage equal to duties they may be required to discharge, it will be a result auspicious to the redemption of the Union from evils and dangers which oppress it now and threaten it in the future.

What Sort of Bedfellows Those Who Go to Cincinnati Will Find. (From the Boston Globe (independent), April 22.] It is evident that the republicans who wants new

deal and look to Cincinnati to shuffle and cut the cards, are taking hold of the matter very gingerly; in fact, pretty much as a member of the genus simis would handle a roasted chestnut. They naturally feel some misgivings as to the strange bedfellows with which they may be called to lie down upon the platform of the double-headed convention, and seek to anoint themselves so thoroughly in advance as to prevent all danger of contagion. Thus we see the Pennsylvania adventurers in this new enterprise very carefully guarding themselves with the unction of republicanism before mingling in the motiey crowd which is to swarm at Cincinnati. The plain English of all this precaution is that, if Cincinnati breaks down or should prove a losing game, these gentlemen mean to keep open a road for retreat and get back into the republican camp.

Chuckling in the Anti-Administration Camp Over the Prospects of the Con-

[From the Cincinnati Commercial (anti-Grant)
April 20.]
The organization of the liberals makes extraordinary progress. Nearly all the States will be
represented in the May Convention, and many of
them will send larger delegations than are usually
seen at the National Conventions of any party. The
strength of the movement and the popular interest manifested in it surprise those who have all
along been sanguine of success. The indications
are that it will be the largest national convention
ever held in the United States for political purposes. \* \* The administration organs never
refer to the leaders of the new movement save in
terms of reproach, and continually accuse them of
being governed by selfish purposes rather than
principle. They seem determined to drive out of
the party those whom it might be a wise policy to
conciliate. The liberal movement will rather gain
than lose by a vigorous application of the party
whip. From the Cincinnati Commercial (anti-Grant)

The Convention is Called a "Babel" by

[From the Boston Journal (administration), April 22.]

Since the ancient tower of Babel went up and topped in mid-air there has never been such a confusion of tongues, connected with such a narrow but aspiring undertaking, as will be witnessed at Chainnati during the first week in May, it is true the memorable convention in "the land of Shinar" was convulsed after its effort to construct a too lofty platform, whereas that at Cincinnati will be composed, at the outset, of men who have hitherto differed so utterly that, in Scriptural language, "they may not understand one another's speech;" but this difference is only a question of time, and rather counts against the prospects of the modern tower, which, like the ancient, will have "slime for mortar." the Boston Journal (administration), Apri

From Philadelphia to Porkopolis.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1872. The Committee of Arrangements for the Cincip nati Convention have agreed with the Pennsylvania Railroad for excursion tickets, good for fifteen with the movement to join in the mass delegation to meet at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, on Tues-day, the 30th inst, for consultation and organiza-tion, to give expression to the views and wishes of the delegates in the deliberations of the Convention. Liberal Republican Mass Meeting at

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1872. The liberal republican mass meeting at Camder this evening was addressed by Col. Scovel, D. Y. Killgore and others. Letters from Carl Schurz and A. K. McClure were read. Delegates were chosen to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22, 1872. A number of prominent republicans, including several who took part in the Walker movement, are preparing to attend the Cincinnati Convention

Mississippi Delegates to Cincinnati.

Jackson, Miss., April 22, 1872. A liberal republican mass meeting and convention, held at Vicksburg, have appointed as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention Captain Fish, Judge Speed, Mr. Miller and others. Judge Jefferds, lat of the Supreme Bench of this State by military ap-pointment, addressed the convention, applauding

A Lament Uttered Over the the Skill of the Cincinnati Quacks-What They May Do to Cause a Rattling of Demo cratic Dry Bones. CHICAGO, April 22, 1872.

The Cincinnati epidemic seems not to have spread threaten to non-conform and to nominate a separate ticket. The *Times* of this morning says:—"A the present time it cannot be truly said that the democratic party is dead. It is very sick; there is ardly a hope of its recovery; and yet, like the vic tim of consumption, it may kick the bucket within a month, or it may linger on for Whether death shall kindly put an end to its sufferings sooner or later will depend on the doctors. It is perfectly evident to every intelligent observer of facts that the democratic party will not die of any prescription which Doctors Schurz, Greeley, Trumbull, Tipton et al may choose to administer. It is a tough and uncommonly obstinate patient. It has very decided preferences and prejudices concerning the arrangelatal mistake, and, instead of achieving the death of the democratic party, will reanimate this dying, but not quite dead, democratic party, and give it a new lease of life, by causing it to continue the exercise of its organic functions."

### MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NOTES

Mr. McKee Fox is a candidate for Congress from the Danville (Ky.) district.

The Oregonian says it is understood that the Demo cratic State Convention will be a "bed-rock" affairno possum about it. Milk, it says, is for babies, and the Oregon democracy proposes to have something that carries a finer head. Forney is getting waked up. In yesterday's Pres

he says:—

A few mercenaries, who print republican newspapers only as a good way to get into and hold office, are very angry at the Press because it will not consent to burden President Grant with a mass of bad local nominations. These Dalgettys will soon perceive, if they have not already been instructed, that the Press represents a sentiment that cannot be silenced by denunciation, but can easily be conciliated by a little common sense among the party managers. That sentiment is radical devotion to republican principles and radical hostility to republican rings.

The Reform Journal has been started in Williamsport Personner and little properties and radical principles and radical hostility to republican rings.

port Pa., supporting Judge Davis for President and Governor Parker for Vice President.

The Philadelphia Press goes for Grant, but not for the republican State ticket. Is it likely that thrift will follow this kind of fawning?

In an article upon the call for the meeting of the

Democratic National Committee, the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (democratic organ) says it "does not believe and never did believe that any benefit could possibly be derived from abandoning well defined principles for a policy of expediency," and adds that "the democratic party comprises three mil-lions of voters, and no one, except he were under a monstrous delusion, could expect that a party, almost, if not quite, equal to the combined republi can opposition, would stand quietly aloof and let the liberal republicans dictate its course, and follow quietly wherever they might choose to lead. The call now made for the meeting of the National Democratic Committee, indicates its purpose to designate a day and place for holding the usual National Democratic Convention, leaving it to that authoritative body to nominate its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, as of

favor of Grant. The Bangor Whig says:-"The voice of the people is unmistakably for President Grant, and whoever blocks the way when the republican party of the country shall choose to move forward under his lead will be swept from the political highway as chaff before the gale.

#### THE WATCHFUL POLICE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I live on Fifth avenue. No matter about the number. The other night a friend who is staying with me came in at half-past twelve, and, being accustomed to do so at the South (his residence), left the front doors open, with a light burning in the hall. In this state they were found by the servants at six the next morning. Now I do not propose to ask, where were the police? for I know very well where they are every night, caterwauling with the servant girls or the loose women, for I often see them promenading with both classes, and sometimes have asked them which were the police—the men or the women? Had a policeman found the doors open, it would have been a good \$50 bill to him for his watchfulness, and if I could find the burglar who was on duty on this beat at that time I would glading give it to him for passing me by. All this is of no special interest to your readers; but it may suggest to the burglars who find front doors open to notify the inmates, and get an honest fifty instead of taking the chances for a haul and a bullet. tomed to do so at the South (his residence), left the

# **OUR COUNTER CASE**

America's Analysis of England's Case.

A Categoric Carving of England's Cavilling.

NOTES ABOUT NEUTRALITY.

England's Unfortunate Challenge to Our Neutral Observances.

CORRECTING THE BRITISH HISTORY MAN.

of the Pirate Cruisers.

THE ENGLISH CASE STRENGTHENING OURS.

The Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Shenandoah.

VIGILANCE. DILIGENCE OR NEGLIGENCE.

Detention, Not Forfeiture, Demanded During the War.

Just Damages After a Fair Trial Demanded Now.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1872. The President to-day transmitted for the information of the Senate a copy of the counter case of the United States in the matter of the claims against Great Britain presented to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, as follows:-

against Great Britain presented to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, as follows:—

THE COUNTER CASE.

The fourth article of the Treaty of Washington permits each party, within four months after the delivery of the case, todeliver in duplicate to the arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence presented by the other party. Availing themselves of this right, the United States present this as their counter case, together with additional documents, correspondence and evidence submitted by Her Majesty's government. In laying this counter case before the Tribunal of Arbitration, they deem it proper to premise that they do not consider it within the province of this paper to discuss all the propositions within the British case, which they regard as justy disputable or requiring argumentative discussion. So far as the positions taken by Her Majesty's government in its case may vary from the month of the proposition of the views which they regard as justy disputable or requiring argumentative discussion. So far as the positions taken by Her Majesty's government in its case may vary from the month of the proposition of the views which they regard as apported by sound principles of reason and by the acquiescence of other Powers, and by the writings of publicists of authority. So far, too, as contestations of publicists of authority. So far, too, as contestations of publicists of authority. So far, too, as contestations of the contestation in the counter case would be superfluous. The United States therefore refer to their original case for their yiews and estimates of the contestation in the counter case would be superfluous. The United States therefore refer to their original case for their yiews and estimates of the contestation of the contestation in the counter case would be superfluous. The United States therefore the treaty and with the convenience of the tribunal thus to reserve

the persons who resisted the power of the United States as a body of Insurrectionists who might be recognized as clothed with belligerent rights at the discretion of neutral Powers. They therefore think it ought to conclude that the frequent use, in the British case, of language implying recognized political attributes in the insurrection is an inadvertence.

\*\*REPHATE SHIPS TO BE INCLUDED.\*\*

\*\*Second—Her Majesty's government assume that the reclamations of the United States are to be confined to claims growing out of the acts of the Florida, the Alabama, the Georgia and the Shenandoah. The claims growing out of the acts of the Other vessels named in the American case are regarded by the United States as also embraced within the terms of the treaty. They form part of the claims generally known as the "Alabama claims." They are enumerated in the fourth of a series of five volumes printed by order of the Senate of the United States which are part of the documents, correspondence and evidence submitted with the case of the United States. These volumes, when thus collected and printed, were entitled "Claims of the United States against Great Britain." It is believed that under that title they were in the library of the Foreign Office at London before Her Majesty's High Commissioners received their instructions. It may also be said without impropriety that under the same title they were on the table of the Joint High Commission during the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the treaty. The United States, therefore, while reasserting their construction of the language of the treaty in this respect feel that they have the right to ask the arbitrators to assume that Her Majesty's High Commissioners had notice of, and acquiseced in, that construction of the three rules of the treaty of the precipition which are sufficiently and the library in the produced of the conclusion of the treaty. The United States complain were committed by American citizens. If these statements are introduced for the purpose of urigi

belligerent.

ROSPITALITY TO PIRATES.

Scoped—It appears to claim for vessels of rebels recognized as belligerents an exemption from national jurisdiction, which should be accorded, if at all, only to vessels of recognized sovereign Powers, to which Powers political representations can be made in case of violations of neutral sovereignty, and it ignores the undoubted prerogatives of the Crown to exclude armed vessels from the national ports.

neutral sovereignty, and it ignores the unioushed prerogatives of the Crown to exclude armed vessels from the
national ports.

DIR BILIGENCE.

Third—It attempts to limit the operation of the words
whe dilegence" in a manner inconsistent with principles
of law well established on the Continent of Europe, in the
United Kingdom and in the limited States. It sets up as
the measure of care a standard which finctuates with
each succeeding government in the circuit of the globe,
viz., "such care as governments ordinarily employ in
their domestic concerns."

Fourth—If the United States have correctly interpreted
its somewhat vague language on page 167 it asserts that
in a case like the present a belligerent should be required
to show on the part of a neutral, as a boundation for a
claim for compensation, an absence of care nearly equivatent to willul negligence. The United States had notice
that this point would be pressed by Her Majesty's government. It had amounced that its case would be
prepared partly under the direction of an eminen
and learned publicist, who had vigorously insisted
upon it in his public writings on the neutrality of
Great Britain in the American struggle. They therefore
presented for the consideration of the arbitrators certain
facts exhibiting an unifriently feeling toward them on the
part of individual members of Her Majesty's government
will a negligence. But while thus anticipating the position of Her Majesty's government's case they lid and
do not assent to its correctness. They discretely in a
liger new and a diligence beforeign upon
will be a seen to its correctness. They do not conceive
that the law of nations tolerates the proposition that belligerents are required to submit, without redress, to the
injuries of neutral negligence till it reaches the extremity
suggested.

Suggested.

\*\*MUNICIPAL VS. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

\*\*Fifth—The British case attempts to narrow the international duties of a government to the exercise of the restraining powers conferred upon it by municipal laws.

\*\*Sixth—It overlooks the obligation of the neutral to amend its municipal laws when the powers conferred by such law prove inadequate for the performance of international duties. In this view the many statements in the

Other law.

PART III.

ENGLAND'S DUTY AND PREFORMANCE.

Part two of the British case assumes to give an introductory statement of

I. The events which attended and followed the commencement of the civil war in America.

2. The course pursued by Great Britain in relation to the war.

war.

3. The course pursued by other maratime Powers in re-ation thereto.

the two governments.

WHEN THE CONTEST ENDED.

Pirst—The United States insist that Her Majesty's government is politically and historically in error in the ascertion, on page 6, that the contest terminated in 1855, in the complete reconquest of the eleven Confederate States.

tended that his government denied the right to commission privateers from the ports of the United States, from the ports of the United States, and the United States, and the United States at war with the United States. The repressive measures of Presideut Washington were taken under a sense of the duties of the United States as a neutral, under the laws of nations, and in the face of their particular duties under the treaty as construed by France in the memory of Mr. Abbott, now Lord Tenterden, which will be found in the British appendix at the end of volume S.

Sixth—It is stated that the result of the publication of the rules of the 4th of August, which were the measures adopted by the Executive, referred to in the British case, was that the system of privateering was, generally speaking, suppressed, though cases seem to have occurred until the arrival of Mr. Genet's successor in February, 1794, who disavowed his act and recalled the commission he had granted to privateers.

ROW AMERICA OBSERVES NEUTRALITY.

Secenth—The remarks on pages 26, 27 and 28 regarding the manner in which the United States have at different times performed their duties as a neutral nation towards Spain, Portugal and other Powers, are stated to be made without any intention of Her Majesty's government to cast any reproach on the government or people of the United States. They are, however, apparently introduced for the purpose of inducing the arbitrators to assume that the United States, at some or all of these times, did not had to use the diligence for the suppression of hostile expeditions from their shores which ought to have been exercised and which is required by the rules of the Treaty of Washington. The United States would regard such an imputation as a reproach, however intended by its authors. They have therefore determined to ask the arbitrators to examine the turther evidence on these points, which they have the honor to submit herewith, although they cannet but recognize that the arbitrators may justly feel that neither pa but recognize that the arbitrators may justly feel that neither party ought to add to their dardious Labors by the Introduction of statements and evidence wholly foreign to the Issues submitted by the United States regarding the performance of their international duties is voluminous, you incidents. It relates to the contests between Spain and her colonies; to the war between Papin and the South American republics and to the Stringsless of the Cubans for independence; to the war between Spain and the South American republics and to the Crimen war. In all these contests it became the duty of the United States to processor their oppositions to the national obligations. User Anjesty's government has thought it ought to call in question the efficiency, while admitting the good natult, with which the United States performed their duties in these trying eigenwards and the South American missinformed; that the United States did perform their duties as a neutral at those times with a fidelity and activity which, had they been imitated by Great Britain during the insurrection, would have made the present proceeding unnecessary.

Eighth—The Within war and the President of the United States did perform their duties as a neutral at those times with a fidelity and activity which, had they been imitated by Great Britain during the insurrection, would have made the present proceeding unnecessary.

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Eighth—The United States are also to understand to what reference is intended by the world so my page to unish offenders, but also power to prevent the commission of the offences; and that Congress 61, in compilance with such a sugar such a such as the contest of the Congress of confer upon the government not only power to practically deep the conference in the decidence of the contest of the United States for expeditions against countries with which the United States and that Congress 61, in compilance of the District States and the Congress 61, in co

states, is regarded by the United States by at the heefteen part of the act for the prevention of violations of neutrality.

THE SUPERIORITY ADMITTED.

5. It may not have escaped the attention of the arbitrators that Her Majesty's government has self-turnished evidence of the superiority of the United States statute evidence of the superiority of the United States statute over the British act. "It may remark," says for Frederick over the British act. "It may remark," says for Frederick over the British act. "It may remark," says for Frederick government, "that the government due United States government, "that the government on the United States see is under the statute. They have not the spot where the sees is under the statute. They have been the spot where the preparations are being made the District Attorney, a preparations are being made on the spot where the duty of investigation is admirably in rem. It is decided by a Judge conversal with international and maritime by Judge conversal with international and maritime by App, last paper, and the revention of a jury," (Vol. III. Brit. law without the intervention of a jury," (Vol. III. Brit. law without the intervention of a jury," (Vol. III. Brit. law without the universal of the convention of a jury, " (Vol. III. Brit. outperformers of propositions I, 2 and 3 of English constitutional law, on page 30, the United States think that they are not mistaken when they say that the privilege which a witness is supposed to have of refusing to answer a question is a personal privilege or which the witness may or may not avail himself. It is not supposed to be one which a Court will voluntarity take for him and emoree against his wishes.

Thirteenth—In the Statements on pages 31 and 32 regarding the supposed duties of the officials of the United States

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